

Caledonian

No. 9292. EDINBURGH,

For the Benefit of Mr. GIBB and Mr. HAWTRIE.

THEATRE ROYAL.

(Not acted these Ten Years.)

On MONDAY next, March 26, will be presented,

A Comedy, written by DRYDEN, called, The

T E M P E S T;

OR, THE

INCHANTED ISLAND.

With all the ORIGINAL MUSIC, &c.

To which will be added, a Speaking Pantomime, called,

HARLEQUIN'S INVASION;

OR,

THE TAILOR WITHOUT A HEAD.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, 21st MARCH 1781.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors, for the purpose of chusing a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twelve Ordinary, and twelve Extraordinary Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on Tuesday the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

THOMAS STEUART, Secretary.

No votes will be received after twelve o'clock.

This day is published,

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,

Being the Stock in Trade of DRUMMOND Bookseller,

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS,

Which will begin to be sold immediately, at Ossian's Head, at the prices annexed, being at least 20 per cent. below the usual price in Sale Catalogues.

They request their friends and the public to avail themselves of this opportunity, and to send their orders soon, as the sale must finally close the 27th May.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

JOHN MONCKIEFF Apothecary, Bridge-street, Edinburgh, wants an Apprentice, at the term of Whitunday next.

TO THE PUBLIC.

W. SOMERVILL, son of the deceased Nicol Somerville painter in Edinburgh, being now resolved to carry on that business in all the different branches, hopes those persons who are pleased to favour him with their employment will meet with every kind of satisfaction, as the utmost attention will be paid by him to the business. And if it shall please those who were the employers of his father to make trial of him, it will be his particular study to merit their favours.

Any person wanting the said William Somerville will please call at his work-house, first flar above the Trout Kirk, or at Miss James Alain's brewer, Grass Market.

GOVERNMENT

STATE-LOTTERY FOR IRELAND, 1781,

Begins drawing the 26th March, and will be conducted

in the same manner as all former State-Lotteries.

THE Original Tickets, Legal Shares, and Chances, in variety of numbers, are sold and registered by

JAMES MASON,

At his China Ware-house, Bridge-street, Edinburgh, who sold the following fortunate numbers, in chances, in last Irish Lottery, (the receipts for which may be seen at any time by applying as above) viz. No. 25,807, drawn 10,000.; No. 10,582, 5000.; No. 4604, and No. 12,282, 2000. each; No. 4761, No. 6604, and No. 9471, 1000. each; No. 2538, and No. 10,313, 500. each, besides a very large proportion of smaller prizes.

S C H E M E.

No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
1	10,000.	is 10,000.
2	5,000.	- 10,000.
3	2,000.	- 6,000.
6	1,000.	- 6,000.
10	500.	- 5,000.
20	100.	- 5,000.
80	50.	- 4,000.
200	20.	- 4,000.
510	10.	- 51,000.
Prizes.	L. 101,500.	Fourth, 1 10 0
First drawn ticket for the first five days, 100. each.	500.	Eighth, 0 15 6
First drawn ticket for the 8th and 12th days, 500. each.	1000.	Sixteenth, 0 8 0
The last drawn ticket, Blanks.	2000.	
2100 Tickets.	L. 105,000.	

The prizes to be transferable annuities at 4 per cent. per annum. to commence the 26th of March.

All shares sold at the above Ware-house will be charged the same price as at any office in London, and those drawn prizes paid at the current value so soon as drawn.

Scheme of Chances made from Original Tickets.

For HALF A GUINEA three numbers will be given, which will entitle the purchaser to one thousand pounds, if all the three numbers be drawn prizes above 100.

Five hundred pounds, if the first number be drawn 10,000. Two hundred & fifty pounds, ditto 5,000. One hundred pounds, ditto 2,000. Fifty pounds, ditto 1,000. Twenty-five pounds, ditto 500. Five pounds, ditto 100. Two pounds ten shillings, ditto 50. One ditto, ditto 20.

The purchase returned, if all the three be drawn prizes of 10. For SIX SHILLINGS three numbers will be given entitling to half the above benefits.—For THREE SHILLINGS three numbers entitling to a fourth of the above.—And for ONE GUINEA, three numbers entitling to double the above benefits.—All the first and last drawn tickets entitling to benefits are included in the above schemes, and the money will be paid without deduction.

Country correspondents may have their tickets, shares, and chances remitted for good bills at sight, or at a short date.

Schemes gratis.—Letters (post paid) duly answered.

N. B. Advice of the first day's drawing is expected to arrive here on Monday the 4th day of April.

FROM OSTEND TO ABERDEEN,

A General Ship to sail on or before the 15th April.

THE JOHANNA MARIA,

CAPT. NICOLAS FREDERIC HIORTIS,

A Flemish brig, burden 120 tons, is now taking in goods, and has above half her cargo engaged.

For particulars, apply to William Herries, and George Keith, Ostend.

As soon as Captain Hiorth is full, another vessel will be laid on for Scotland.



THE



Mercury.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1781.

DUTCH SEED.

JUST arrived, and to be SOLD by Martin and Keir, Leith, a parcel of FINE NEW RED CLOVER SEED, on reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Not less than one bag containing from 2 to 3 Cwt. will be sold.

TO BE SOLD.

A Neat and fashionable four-wheel'd CHAISE, with Harness for a pair of horses; all in remarkable good condition, having been built about a year ago, and never used above six months of that time.

Enquire at Meliss Home and Chegħorn, coachmakers.

Not to be repeated.

From the London Papers, March 19.

London.

This morning a messenger arrived with dispatches at the Russian Minister's, from Prince Gallitzin, at the Hague.

By the last letters from Amsterdam it appears, that Mr John Adams has got his first loan of one million of florins filled.

A patent of porage is said to be making out, for creating Sir George Rodney, and his heirs male, a Baron of Great Britain, with the title and title of Lord Rodney, of Rodney, in Northamptonshire.

A Writ of Summons to Parliament passed the Seal on Saturday, for Lord Middleton, who was expected to take his seat this day.

This morning some dispatches were received from Lord Carlile, in Ireland, by which we are informed, that the West-India fleet which failed from the Cove in February, were spoke with at sea the 1st inst. by a ship arrived there from Lisbon, all well.

On Saturday advice was received, that several ships, which were blown out of St Kitt's in the hurricane, were safe arrived at Barbadoes from St Lucia, where they put in to repair.

A military council is summoned for Wednesday evening, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, for the purpose of fixing the stations of the several camps, and the regiments that are to compose them, the ensuing summer.

It is generally believed that Commodore Johnstone's first visit will be to the Dutch settlements on the coast of Africa, north of the Cape of Good-Hope, and that the troops he has taken out with him are in part designed for the garrisoning of such conquests as he may make in that part of the globe.

So great are the expectations of hearing of the reduction of Curacao, that messengers were ordered to be in waiting, and several clerks sat up all last night at Lord G. Germaine's office.

DESCRIPTION OF CURACAO.

Curacao is one of the Leeward Islands, 20 leagues only from the Spanish main; it is 15 leagues long, and about four broad; it is in general stony, and the soil barren, and very badly watered, having no natural springs. On the S. W. side is an harbour, St Barbara; and also one on the north side (where there is a very good town and fort) called Jarvis's Bay, but there is no anchorage, but ships keep close to with the shore, and have a rope ready to lead off, without which they could not make the harbour, which, when they have got in by this means, is a very good one, fit for careening and is very secure; it has two other Bays, St. Mathias and St Anne's, the latter of which is defended by a fortification, called Fort Amsterdam. Sugar works are in this part of the island, and likewise fine pastures for cattle, of which they have great numbers on the island, which is their chief traffic. It is not in any estimation, however, for its productions, which are not by any means sufficient for the maintenance of its inhabitants, as its situation for trade. The Dutch smuggle with the continent. The people from Carthagena and Porto Bello used formerly to buy their negroes of the Dutch from Curacao, and its harbour was perpetually full of shipping; but it has of late years greatly declined, that trade having fallen into other channels; yet still they have a trade from hence all over the West-Indies, sending from Holland ships of good force, which are laden with European goods, which find a vent from this island, and on which they make very profitable returns.

Two men of war are ordered to be got ready as soon as possible, to convoy the transports taken up by Government, from Portsmouth to Corke.

The Greenland ships which are going out this season are furnished with letters of marque, and carry their full complement of men.

A letter from Bristol says, advice is received there from Newfoundland, that the Union, an American privateer, of 28 guns, Capt. Davidson, is taken by the Start, and another privateer, and carried into St John's.

Captain Bateman has presented a memorial to the King, praying to be restored to his rank in the navy, which his Majesty referred to the Admiralty Board, whose answer is, that they cannot advise the measure, as it would not only give offence to the navy, but also pave the way to many applications extremely vexatious to the Board.

By the resolution of the city, not to allow their chamber to the prostituted purposes of the treason-brooding Delegates, that PATRIOTIC BODY have now no settled place of abode, and consequently come within the vagrant act: the next account of them that we are therefore to expect is, that they have been all sent to the house of correction;—a house of all others the most proper for such kind of gentry!

The city of London has, by the expulsion of the Delegates, rescued itself from being any longer stigmatized as the delectable nursery of treason and rebellion!

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, February 20.

"The Russian fleet of three ships of the line, and a frigate have received orders to sail the beginning of next month, and to take under convoy the Danish and Swedish vessels that are at this port, but to have nothing to say to the Dutch."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, March 12.

"This morning the Assistance man of war, of 50 guns, was launched here. A frigate of 32 guns will likewise be launched in the course of a few days."



SALE OF BLACK CATTLE.

A T BRUCERFIELD in Clackmann-shire, is to be SOLD by Auction on Tuesday the 19th April, about Forty or Fifty young HIGHLAND WINTERING, mostly Stots, some Queys, a Milch Cow, and a young Colt.—The conditions to be seen with Alexander Fairly overseer.

If the purchasers chuse to keep them where they are till the 15th May, they may have grazs on reasonable terms.

No: to be repeated.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 20.

St James's, March 19.

THE King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Walter Stirling, Esq; Captain in his Majesty's navy; and he had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand on the occasion.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, March 20.

The Janet, —, from Clyde to Charlestown, is retaken, and sent for St Kitt's.

The Harmonie, prize to the Maidstone privateer of London, Captain Hillman, is safe arrived at Gaeta in Naples.

The Bird privateer of London, has taken and carried into Scilly, a ship of 300 tons, bound from St Eustatia to Amsterdam.

The Scourge sloop of war, in her passage to the West-Indies, has taken a valuable armed ship, bound from Amsterdam to Surinam, and sent her for Barbadoes.

The Jutland Amelia, that was taken, is retaken and carried into Teulon.

The Albion, Beaumont, from London to Lynn, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Liberty, the Mary, the Holy Ghost, and the St. Holy Ghost, from Bourdeaux to Breit, with wine, vinegar, and wheat, are taken by the Sprightly and Hero privateers belonging to Guernsey, and carried into Penzance; also the Endracht Galliot, with tobacco from L'Orient for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Speedwell privateer of Dublin, and carried into the same port.

The Achilles privateer of Weymouth, Capt. Williams, has taken and brought into Portland Road Le Eprieve, a small lugger, of eight carriage guns, and some coahns, belonging to Grenville; had been out two days and taken nothing.

The Fly, Hamilton, from New-York to London, is taken by a French frigate, and carried into Havre de Grace.

Pool 27. Yesterday was chased in here the Hopewell, Richards, from Weymouth for Quebec by a French privateer of six guns, besides swivels, and 30 men, who had took one of the passage vessels between this port and Portmouth this morning; but the Phoenix lugger, Capt. Streeter, hearing in fight, the relinquished her prize, and endeavoured to escape; but Captain Streeter came up with and took her, after a stout engagement, in which three of the Frenchmen were wounded, and this afternoon brought her into this harbour; she had been only one day from Cherburgh.

The Valentine Margretta, —, from Nantz to Bruges, is taken and sent into Falmouth by the Tartar and Rambler privateers, belonging to Dartmouth.

A brig belonging to Yarmouth, commanded by a Captain Royal, supposed to be the Active, was taken by the same frigate that took the Fly, Capt. Hamilton.

The Trimmer Privateer of London, Capt. Hill, took fire, and blew up in Mahon road the 31st of December.

The Hero privateer of Plymouth, has taken, and sent into St Ives, the Harmonie, Capt. Rynders, from St Eustatia, bound for Amsterdam.

From the London Papers, March 20.

LO N D O N .

Yesterday some dispatches were received at Lord Stormont's office from the Leeward Islands, but contain nothing more than duplicates of the last advices from Admiral Rodney.

The last letters from the Leeward Islands mention, that they have had fine rains, and are in the greatest expectation of having a plentiful crop of sugars and rum this season, especially at St Kitt's and Antigua.

The last ship from New-York left that place the 5th of February. It is said that preparations were then making for an embarkation of all the grenadiers and light infantry of our army, to proceed under the command of General Phillips.

In the dispatches received from Admiral Rodney, relative to his taking St Eustatia, it is said intelligence was given, that he had received advice of five Dutch ships of war being cruising in those seas, in order to take the St Eustatia fleet under their protection, and that Sir George expressed very sanguine hopes, that he should be able to make prize of them also.

A correspondent says, we may assure our readers, that overtures of pacification have been received within these few days by our Court from their High Mightinesses the States General, which originated prior to our late important advices from the West-Indies; but they are not of such a nature to be complied with. As they have already met us on pacific ground, how far the important successes just mentioned will operate in the Dutch councils in hastening a treaty, more acceptable, and more extensive, time will discover.

A new writ is ordered to be issued for the election of a member for the shire of Berwick, the former election being declared void.

Paul Wentworth, Esq; it is said, is appointed, and will in a few days embark for St Eustatia, and take upon him the government of that island.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 13.

Yesterday there was an extraordinary grand Council; the King attended by ten o'clock in the forenoon. It is certain some secret expedition is intended against Great-Britain; the officers commanding the regiments in the environs of Breit, &c. have the most positive orders orders to leave Paris by the 20th instant."

Extract of a letter from Harwich, March 15.

The Dolphin packet is returned from Holland with a mail, by which we are acquainted, that ten of the English sailors that were taken by the notorious Fall, and carried to Helvoetsluys, and there with many others put on board some Dutch men of war, found means by knocking down a Dutchman or two on board the ship where they were confined, to make their escape by a small boat, and got on board a schoot, and then made sail for Ostend."

E D I N B U R G H .

E D I N B U R G H E L E C T I O N .

Extract of a letter from London, March 19.

This morning, the Committee of the House of Commons on the late election for the city of Edinburgh met again, about a quarter past ten, for the further dispatch of business, when Mr. Wright produced the minutes of Sir Laurence Dundas's election, Mr. Miller's election, and other papers, which were admitted by the other counsel. Mr. Buchan was then called in and sworn; and being questioned by Mr. Wright, if he knew what is a legal quorum? He answered, I do; and then said, that no business was transacted without a majority of the twenty-five Ordinary Council.—Q. Whether he remembered a meeting, when the Extraordinary Deacons had a right to vote, and proceed to business without thirteen Ordinary Members? A. In June 1763, he remembered an attempt where thirteen were not present, but without effect; nor were their proceedings entered in the records of Council, but protested against, which protest was sustained by the Lords of Session.—Q. Who acted as city clerk? A. Joseph Williamson acted as Notary public.—Q. What were the objections to that meeting? A. To the best of his recollection, the Provost continued in Council from ten to eleven o'clock; but, thirteen Ordinary Members not being present, he quitted the chair, and took a protest against any proceeding.—Q. Did he draw the bill of suspension; and if the chief ground was the want of said thirteen? A. He drew it, and thought it the chief ground.—Questions were asked concerning their gowns, when he said, all the twenty-five Ordinary members (except the Old Provost) wore them; but none of the Extraordinary Deacons. He had heard, that they had bought some lately, but never saw them. [A laugh.]

In answer to questions, he also stated, that the Ordinary Members

being absent, forfeited 1 s.; too late, 6 d.; the Provost, Preses, or Clerk, 2 s.; but the Deacons none. On being asked, If he found in the records any instance of meetings where the Extraordinary Deacons had a right to be, yet the thirteen proceeded without them? He found two instances where they did, where some of the Extraordinary Deacons were present; and one instance where there was only one Deacon; and several where only two Deacons were present; and these two went to make up the seventeen Extraordinary Council.

Mr. Gray Campbell asked the following question: In the bill of suspension, what was the reason given against the meeting June 1763? A. 10. There being no quorum (that is, not the thirteen aforesaid); 2dly, That the Deacons Extraordinary, and not of Council, had no vote at all.—Q. On what ground did Mr. Buchan object to that meeting? A. On the same ground as Provost Drummond, the then Lord Provost, the want of the thirteen aforesaid Ordinary Council.—Q. What was the lowest number he remembers doing business? A. Thirteen Ordinary Members, and one Deacon Extraordinary.—This was the case when an address to the King was voted; but no money matters were then transacted.

The records of the proceedings of the Council on the 29th of June 1763 were then produced, and also another book of the corporation; by which it appeared, that every year, the Council passed a law, for the Council to meet every Wednesday throughout the year.

The above witness, of whose evidence the above is the general outline, having been ordered to withdraw, Mr. Crosby stated the purpose for which he should call his next evidence.

Mr. James Tait, depute clerk to the city of Edinburgh, in which character he had acted since May 1763, was the next witness called. Mr. Tait deposed, That thirteen members of the Ordinary Council were necessary to constitute a quorum, but when extraordinary business was to be done, four more were necessary. He never knew the Council to proceed to business in which the Extraordinary Deacons had a right to vote, unless thirteen of the Ordinary Council were present, except that it was attempted the 29th June 1763; but even that was never recorded. At an ordinary meeting on the Wednesday, the first thing done is to read the record of the last Court. The Ordinary Council, twenty-five in number, are distinguished by wearing gowns; but the Extraordinary Deacons wear none. The Ordinary Deacons are fined for non-attendance, but the Extraordinary Deacons are not. Mr. Tait said, he never remembered the Extraordinary Deacons to have votes for the electing Commissioners from the city of Edinburgh to act at the General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Royal Burghs on his cross-examination, Mr. Tait said, that it was not merely his opinion, that thirteen of the Ordinary Council must be present to make a quorum, with four Extraordinary Deacons, or out of the seventeen present, thirteen must be of the Ordinary Council; but that he spoke from the fact itself, such having ever been the practice since he came into office; nor did he ever remember a meeting called to do that which could only be done by an Extraordinary Council. The Council for the sitting Member then put the following question:

Q. Did you ever know that an adjournment was made of the Council, for want of a sufficient number of the Ordinary Council present?

A. No, I never did.

Mr. Tait, however, acknowledged, that he had some faint recollection of such a thing having happened, and thought it very possible, though he could not positively say, that the Council had ever adjourned under such circumstances. The witness never remembered a Council proceeding to business before thirteen of the Ordinary Council were present; and he should not think it to be justified. In the year 1763, he refused to act in his office because thirteen of the Ordinary Council were not present; nor was he ever desired to do so but on the occasion he had mentioned, in 1763. He then protested against it. Mr. Tait also said, he never knew an Extraordinary Deacon move for any business to be done, before thirteen of the Ordinary Council were present.

Mr. Fox then put the following question:

Q. If it had been universally agreed at the meeting in 1763, that it was business in which the Extraordinary Deacons had a right to vote, should you have thought it your duty to protest on account of there not being thirteen of the Ordinary Council present?

A. I should have thought myself bound to have protested against it.

The witness farther deposed, that except the instance of the late election, he never knew the election for a Member of the city of Edinburgh to have been in the Ordinary and Extraordinary Council and Deacons.

Mr. John Dundas, one of the joint clerks of the city of Edinburgh, and who also acted as clerk at the late election of Sir Laurence Dundas, produced an instrument he had tendered to the Sheriff, returning Sir Laurence Dundas, and desiring him to enter it into him; but which the Sheriff, he said, had refused to do; on which he had entered his protest against the conduct of the Sheriff. Mr. Dundas also produced the precept he had received, previous to the election, from the Lord Provost.

At this stage of the business, an ancient book was delivered in, by which the following appears to be the constitution of the city of Edinburgh:

Ordinary Council	
1 Provost	1 Old Treasurer
4 Baileys	1 Old Dean of Guild
1 Treasurer	3 Merchant Councillors
1 Dean of Guild	2 Trades Councillors
1 Old Provost	6 Ordinary Deacons
4 Old Baileys	

8 Extraordinary Deacons

33 in all.

Mr. Crosby then stated, that, on the morning of the election, several of the Deacons in favour of Mr. Miller were made, and that Adam Smith, Deacon of the Skinners corporation, was chosen while he was voting for Mr. Miller.

Mr. Campbell admitted, that two Deacons were made on the morning of the election, and who, afterwards, voted for Mr. Miller.

Mr. Crosby then proposed to call in Mr. Grieve, in order to prove acts of bribery against Mr. Miller; he, and his friends, having offered two persons a bond, to pay them £100 a year, till a Commissioner of the Excise could be procured for them. Mr. Hardinge objected to this, as Mr. Grieve was down as one of the petitioners, and was also one of the Town Council. The Chairman of the Committee did not see any great weight in this objection, as Mr. Grieve had not signed the petition as an individual, but with many others.

The room was then cleared; and, after the Committee had deliberated amongst themselves, the Counsel were called in again, and acquainted, that it was their resolution, that Mr. Grieve should not be heard.

Mr. Erskine then said, it was his duty to call upon the attention of the Committee, in behalf of Sir Laurence Dundas. Mr. Miller, he said, had not been elected, for the following reasons: 1st, Because the right of election was in the Corporation. 2dly, Because, if the Member could be elected by the Council, it must be in consequence of a summons from the Corporation. 3dly, Because the Council could not convene any meeting for electing a Member, but by the order of the Lord Provost. 4thly, Because the Lord Provost was not bound, by the seventh of George the II. to fix the election upon any particular day. And, 5thly, and lastly, Because, if the Lord Provost had been bound by the seventh of George the II. to take any particular day, he only could be answerable to the House of Commons for breaking through it; it could not warrant a part of the Council in proceeding to election, or the Sheriff in returning Mr. Miller as the fitting member. Those, Mr. Erskine said, were the reasons he had to offer against the election of the fitting member, and he would contend, that it could only be in the Corporation, and that the act of that part of the Council who chose Mr. Miller, had not been a corporate act.

Mr. Erskine insisted, that no business could be done, by the Corporation, unless thirteen of the Ordinary Council were present. He then stated the nature of the constitution, and said the fourteen Corporations had no concern whatever with the Council, but were ordered by the Council to make choice of fourteen Deacons, but out of those only six were chosen by the Council; the remaining eight continued only as Deacons. The learned Counsel further contended, that it was impossible for the Extraordinary Deacons to cut-vote the Ordin-

ary Council, and that unless thirteen of the Ordinary Council were present, no business could be done. He allowed, indeed, that the thirteen Ordinary Council could not do any business alone, but that the Extraordinary Deacons could do nothing till thirteen of the Ordinary Council were present. Mr. Erskine particularly adverted to the conduct of Mr. Williamson, the Town Clerk, who, though he had thought proper to return Mr. Miller, had not ventured to sign the act in his official capacity of Town Clerk, but only as a Notary Public, which plainly shewed he was conscious it was not to be justified, and that he was willing to guard against consequences. There was but one case, he said, where the Council could meet without the order of the Lord Provost, and that was when the Lord Provost neglected or refused to call a meeting on Wednesday, the ordinary Council day. In that case, a majority of the Council might, forty-eight hours preceding the ordinary and stated time of meeting, require the Provost or Preses, under form of instrument, to call a Council, and, upon his refusal or neglect to comply with the demand so made, the majority of the said Council might meet on the said usual and stated time, and proceed to do business. With respect to fixing the day of election, it certainly was with the Lord Provost, and no man was bound to regard any day otherwise appointed. The writ issued from the Court of Chancery commanded the Sheriff to send his precept to the Lord Provost, notwithstanding which, he sent his precept to the Lord Provost, or Chief Magistrate for the time being, whereas it ought to have been sent only to the Lord Provost. This was not material, perhaps, to the cause; but the learned Counsel only mentioned it, in order to shew the Sheriff in his proper colours; for it was very remarkable that the Sheriff, in his precept, prefaced it by observing, that he had received the King's writ, commanding him to send his precept to the Lord Provost.

Mr. Erskine proceeded to state, that within four days after a Sheriff received the King's writ, he was bound to issue his precept; but that the Lord Provost was not limited to any particular time for fixing the election, but could take any time for it, so that he could make a return of the Member time enough for it to be in the hands of the Clerk of the Crown, before the meeting of Parliament. But, admitting that the Lord Provost had acted otherwise than he ought to have done, he was only subject to any fine the law imposed, or liable to be punished by the House of Commons. His having done wrong was no reason why others should also do wrong; and, though the Lord Provost did not call a meeting when he ought to have called one, it by no means followed that any other person could appoint a day of election, who by law never had a right so to do. Upon the whole, Mr. Erskine contended, that the election appointed the Friday after that carried on by the Sheriff, was the legal one, and that Sir Laurence Dundas had then a clear majority of legal votes.

The Committee adjourned at three o'clock, till ten next morning.

Extract of a letter from London, March 20.

" As soon as the Edinburgh Committee had met this morning, Mr. Campbell, as Counsel for the fitting member, rose for the purpose of addressing the Committee in behalf of his client, for the end of removing the objections the other side had brought against Mr. Miller's election, and to offer his reasons why the Committee should sustain him in his seat.

" As the Learned Counsel was up for more than four hours, it would be impossible, were it attempted, to enter minutely into his arguments. The chief points that he dwelt upon were, that the Extraordinary Deacons had a right to vote at the election of a member of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh, as part of the Council; and that at the time of the late election, the Lord Provost was at the distance of thirty miles from Edinburgh, and too much indisposed to perform the duties of his office. In consequence of which, Baillie Thomson had been legally chosen Preses, and the election carried on upon the fair and constitutional grounds and principles of the corporation.

" Mr. Campbell further contended, that though the King's writ was for the Sheriff to issue his precept to the Lord Provost, yet it did not follow, that the Lord Provost was the only person that could put the precept in force. It was for the use of the city, and soon as the precept was in the hands of the Lord Provost, the election of a Member of Parliament might be made. The act was direct and clear in that point. What did it say? why, that as soon as the precept was in the hands of the chief magistrate, the city should elect; and, as the Council represented the city, there was no doubt but they were the proper persons for proceeding to the election. The Lord Provost was nothing more than a name for the Council, a mere band to convey the precept; and the precept being directed to the Lord Provost, it was, in fact, directed to the Council, and the Council were to appoint a day for proceeding to an election, according to the words of the precept.

" The language used in the return of the Member elected, went strongly to that point; for the returning officer began, by saying, "by virtue of a precept issued to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the city of Edinburgh." The learned counsel mentioned several instances, which he collected from the minutes of the council, of their having proceeded to the election of Member of Parliament without the concurrence of the Lord Provost, receiving the precept themselves, and fixing the day of election at the Ordinary Council, held without any particular summons being delivered for that purpose. In the year 1741, the learned Counsel particularly laid it down, that though the Lord Provost was present, the Council appointed the day of election, and the Lord Provost had no objection to it. On another occasion, the Council divided on fixing the day of election, and carried it against the Lord Provost. It was rather extraordinary too, Mr. Campbell added, that it should be objected to on the part of Sir Laurence Dundas, that the Extraordinary Council had no right to vote, when it was considered, that Sir Laurence had always carried his election by the votes of the Extraordinary Council.

" Mr. Campbell brought to the recollection of the Committee, the case of Sir John Gordon and Mr. Pulteney, about fourteen years ago, and thought it very much resembled the present one. In short, the learned counsel begged leave to insist upon it, that the right of election was in the Extraordinary Deacons, as well as in the Ordinary Council; and that the Council who proceeded to the late election, was a full and a complete one. He also hoped the Committee would bear in their mind, that the day of election had several times been fixed by the Council, both when the Lord Provost was present, and absent; and another thing well worthy their consideration was, that Mr. Baillie Thomson was the friend of Sir Laurence Dundas, and had been conscious that he and the Council were doing perfectly right at the late election.

" The learned counsel having concluded, several books were delivered into the Committee, containing evidence of what he had said, all which Mr. Wright admitted.

" Mr. Alexander Wood, surgeon, was then proposed to be called by Mr. Hardinge, and interrogated respecting the state of mind of the Lord Provost at the time of the late election; to which both Mr. Wright and Mr. Erskine strongly objected, as it did not signify to the other side whether the Lord Provost was insane or not. The last gentleman observed, that Mr. Campbell had said, "that the Lord Provost was a mere band to

Extract of a letter from London, on the same subject, dated March 20.

"A little after ten o'clock, Mr Campbell proceeded to open the case on the sitting Member's side. He began by taking notice of Sir Laurence's great influence at Edinburgh, for some time back. Notwithstanding which, he said, Mr Miller set out with a majority. Had Sir Laurence candidly acknowledged, that he meant to pursue him from place to place, or rather court to court, as he had done, Mr Miller would not have proceeded, but would have withdrawn. He laid great stress on the Provost's not appearing, if he was capable of doing; but took it for granted, that he was insane, as he said he could prove.

"The next observations were concerning the writ and the precept,

which, he said, was regularly issued in the proper form,—made known

of the Wednesday morning, and a meeting appointed that evening.

He said the Council was entire till the 20th September, and the elec-

tion might have come on before that time; and when Mr Miller's

friends proceeded in their duty, the letters from the Provost were in

the hand-writing of Mr Gray.

"He next endeavoured to shew, that the Extraordinary Deacons

had a right to vote, insinuating, that in all extraordinary cases, they had

such a right. And, with respect to that part of the suit, which is si-

lent on their voting for Commissioners to Parliament, it at least im-

plicates, that their rights were left in the same situation as they had

hitherto enjoyed them.

"Mr Campbell then went to the question, What made a quorum?

—which he said, for ordinary business was 13, and for extraordinary

business 17 out of the 33, whether 13 of them were ordinary members

or not. He concluded this head by observing, if no election could go

on without 13 ordinary members, it would be possible to put off the

election from time till too late, if they chose to absent themselves to

have a party. He then said, that a previous meeting was not neces-

sary, but that the election might be proceeded to immediately. He

served the precept was only a mere notice, nor was it necessary to

return it to the Sheriff. If the Provost neglected his duty, he said, it

devolved to the next Chief Magistrate.

"He concluded by saying, he took it for granted, or at least thought,

that the petitioner would be well satisfied with having it a void elec-

tion; nor should his client have any objection, if matters were on the

footing they were before the late election,—or that the whole Ma-

gistracy were to be dissolved, and a poll election to take place; then

would his client return with pleasure. He did not speak against Sir

Laurence or his connections, for whom he professed the greatest re-

gard; though he thought it would have become him to have joined a

gainst the enemies of his country, rather than against its laws. This

was a very fly conclusion before a Committee composed almost all of

Ministerial members; but, they are gentlemen of character and ho-

nor; and I have not the least doubt, but that they will decide accor-

ding to the evidence before them.—Mr Hay Campbell spoke near four

hours; but, though with many strong assertions, nothing I think to

hurt Sir Laurence.

"The next thing was to produce evidence to prove what had been

hid down above.—The first called was Mr Wood, to prove the Provost's

incapacity. To this Sir Laurence's counsel objected, on two reasons:

1. Because it was not relative—for if he was incapable, this did not

affect the business; but they said he was capable.—2dly, The Commit-

tee was not a proper court; for, tribunals and juries are appointed by

the laws of the land for that purpose.—Mr Wight said, that when the

subject of Mr Hamilton's letter of resignation was before the Council,

no word was said of *injury*. Mr Erskine observed, that Mr Camp-

bell had in the course of his speech said, that the Provost was only a

hand to deliver the precept to the Council from the Sheriff. If so, says

he, wittily, What have you to do with his head?

"The Committee were then left to themselves, when, after half

an hour, the Counsel, &c. being called in, the Chairman informed

them, "That it was the opinion of the Committee, that evidence to

attempt to prove the Provost's incapacity should not be admitted."

Therefore Dr Wood was not to be examined.

"The next witness offered was Mr John Gray, to make enqui-

ry concerning the letters wrote to the Council from the Provost; and

by whom, and whose directions, they were wrote?—also, If he knew

where the precept was from the time the Provost received it to the e-

lection? But nothing came to Sir Laurence's hurt.

"Mr Erskine rose, and objected to any question being asked Mr

Gray, as he was *agent* for Sir Laurence; contending, that if he was

compelled to betray his trust, there was an end of all confidence in a

community.

"Mr Hardinge answered artfully, That he did not mean to ask any

questions relative to his agency, but questions *foreign* to it: nor did he

see the least impropriety in his doing so. "Suppose (says he) Mr

Gray is agent for Sir Laurence, and happens to be at a public house,

or any where else, and a woman comes in to sell apples; Mr Gray

buys some; if Mr Gray should be asked my questions concerning

this woman, or his buying the apples, will Mr Erskine say, that he

cannot answer that question, because he is an agent for Sir Laurence

Dundas?"

"Mr Erskine immediately replied, "If Mr Hardinge will acknow-

ledge, that it is matters foreign to the business he is going to ask,

"I have no objection that this Honourable Committee should hear

"Mr Hardinge's story of the old woman with the apples." However, he

thought it very improper to waste their time with matters *foreign* to

the *business*—and, if the matter was connected with the business, Mr

Gray became acquainted with it in consequence of being agent for Sir

Laurence; and therefore should not reveal it;—though he was afraid

of nothing that could come out;—only it established an unlawful pre-

cedent, to examine agents.—Mr Gray had said, that what he knew

was in consequence of being Sir Laurence's agent; but was not in the

least afraid of answering every question, if the Council and Committee

thought it proper.

"They adjourned at half past three, till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

"I think all seems to be in favour of Sir Laurence Dundas.

"To-morrow, James Hunter-Blair, Esq; and Alexander Duncan,

Esq; one of the Deputy Clerks of the city, are expected to be exami-

ned for Mr Miller. James Tait, Esq; the other Deputy Clerk of the

city, is also subpoenaed for Mr Miller; but whether Mr Tait will be

examined, is yet uncertain."

Extract of a third letter from London, March 20.

"This day the House of Commons proceeded to ballot for a Com-

mittee to try the merits of the petition, complaining of an undue elec-

tion for Honiton, when the following were returned as a Committee.

Robert Smith, Esq;

Honourable St Andrew St John.

John Shaw Stuart, Esq;

Sir T. Clarges, Bart.

Honourable Frederick Robinson.

Thomas Lucas, Esq;

Charles Durdas, Esq;

James Dutton, Esq;

William Pochin, Esq;

Humphry Sibthorpe, Esq;

Honourable Jefferys Pratt.

Lord Charles Spencer, Chairman.

Nominee for the Petitioner, Filmer Honeywood, Esq;

Nominee for the sitting Member, William Adam, Esq;

"The Tobacco and Sugar bill, and the Excise bill, were read a se-

cond time and passed.

"Mr Daly, from the Customs, laid before the House several ac-

counts, pursuant to order.

"The Secretary at War presented an account of new companies

belonging to the Militia, and an estimate of the expence of forty com-

panies.

"Mr Ord retired from the Committee of Ways and Means, eighty

resolutions, relative to paper, come to in the Committee on Monday

last; the same were read and agreed to, and a bill ordered to be

brought in, pursuant to the same.

"The Committee of Ways and Means, and the Committee of

Supply, are adjourned till to-morrow.

"Thursday his Majesty will go to the House of Peers, and give the

Royal Assent to the Loan bill, and others that may then be ready.

Extract of letter from London, March 19.

"This day, in the House of Lords, as soon as the Lord Chancel-

lor had taken the woolack, the Earl of Ferrers staled to the House,

that, according to the late return, the number of Roman Catholics in

this kingdom had increased to a very great degree. In the diocese of

Chester, in the year 1717, the number was ten thousand; in the year

1765, seventeen thousand; and, agreeable to the last return, they were five-and-twenty thousand. The noble Lord thought, this rather

alarmingly to the Protestant interest, and that the whole of the laws re-

pecting Popery should be revised; and the general law made for re-

straining the Roman Catholic religion. He, therefore, should move,

that their Lordships be summoned on Wednesday, if convenient, when he

would move for leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.

"The Bishop of Chester thought himself particularly called upon, by

the statement that had been made, of the great increase of Popery

in the diocese of Chester, which the learned Prelate said did not argue

any increase of Popery, but merely that population had greatly on-

creased in that place, which was really the fact. With respect to the

motion itself, though he should not object to it, he thought the pre-

sent moment a very improper time to bring it forward, before the fer-

ment, occasioned by the late riots, had quite subsided; and he begged

leave to remind the noble Lord, that, as the law stood at present, no

Roman Catholic could educate the child of any Protestant, but only

the child of a Roman Catholic; and to take away that toleration,

would be breaking through every principle of Christianity. It was al-

so death to any Papist to attempt to make a proselyte, or to convert

any Protestant to his persuasion. For his own part, the learned pre-

late did not think that Protestantism was in any danger; and if the

Roman Catholics used any particular zeal, the Prelates of the Church

of England had only to keep pace with them in support of their reli-

gion

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,	
March 15.	William and Anne, Butcher, from Barnstaple, with meal.
18.	Glasgow, Slater, from Ulverstone, with goods.
Mary, Martin, from Dumfries, with goods.	
Rossmount, Service, from Saltcoats, ballast.	
19. William and Betty, Roberts, from Belfast, with goods.	
Jeanie, Ferguson, from Belfast, in ballast.	
20. Peggy, Lamont, from ditto, with goods.	
Edinburgh, Mathies, from Campbeltown, in ballast.	
21. Lilly, McRob, from Dublin, with goods.	
Jenny, Paul, and Jean, Black, both from ditto, with ditto.	
Jean, Bee, from Kilbirnie, with meal.	
Janet, Murdoch, from Stranraer, with goods.	
Elizabeth, Porter, from Liverpool, with goods.	
22. Crawford, Morton, from Dublin, in ballast.	
SAILED,	
16. Mally, McCallum, for Londonderry, with coals.	
Lochell, Brown, for Laine, with ditto.	
17. Jeanie, Law, for Belfast, with goods.	
Peggie, Gray, for Drogheda, with goods.	
20. Nelly, Stein, for Belfast, with ditto.	
Quebec, Kerr, for Madeira, with ditto.	
Alexander, Burns, for Jamaica, with ditto.	
Grazie, McKeary, for Dublin, with ditto.	
21. Lord Frederick, Mackenzie, for Laine, with coals.	
Peggy, Campbell, for Dundalk, with goods.	
Elderly, Scott, for Jamaica, with ditto.	
Caledonia, Orr, for ditto, with ditto.	
Blagrove, Thomson, for ditto, with ditto.	

CHASES, HORSES, &c. TO BE SOLD.

FOUR POST CHASES and a POST COACH, with Harness.—

Also, Eight CARRIAGE HORSES.

The Carriages, Horses, &c. to be seen at the stables of the deceased

Alexander Anderson brewer in Leith.

A TACK of these Stables, current for four years, will also be disposed of.

For particulars, apply to Mrs Anderson, at her house, Yard Heads,

Leith.

Such persons as have claims upon the said Alexander Anderson, are desired to lodge the same with Mrs Anderson; and those who are indebted to him will please order payment to her, as she has full power to discharge them.

B Y A D J O U R N M E N T.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April next, between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

That Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE lately built by Messrs Parkers, in the town of Bruntisland, adjoining to the sugar-house there, which is capable of accommodating a large family, with the stables and garden behind the same.

This house is pleasantly situated opposite to the mouth of Burntisland harbour, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect of the Firth of Forth and coast of Lothian. For the encouragement of purchasers the upset price will be £250 l.

At the same time will be SOLD, together or separately with the said house, the SUGAR-HOUSE at Burntisland, with all the fixtures in complete order, and fit for carrying on an extensive Sugar Trade, and for the encouragement of purchasers the upset price thereof will be £400 l.

John Young baker in Bruntisland will shew the premises; and for particulars apply to William Anderson clerk to the signet; to whom such as incline to make a private bargain are desired to transmitt their terms in writing on or before Wednesday the 29th inst.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE situation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is sheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the west wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the stench of the butchers' shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood in the summer months; it has an extensive prospect over the firth of Forth, and almost over the whole of the city; and the Assembly-Room now projected; it is close adjoining to that elegant and useful building the Register Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-House, the Banks, the General Post-Office, and to the other public Offices of Customs, Excise, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houses excepted), and a short agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Besides these local advantages, the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, ministers stipend, duty on trade, impost on liquors, and of many other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the city of Edinburgh are subject. There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a small expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the square, viz. Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is also without the Royalty, and of consequence free of all taxes and impositions as above. These areas are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine-cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the streets where the other buildings are proposed, is to be seen in the hands of Walter Ferguson writer, the proprietor, at his house first floor Gavinton's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premises.

B Y A D J O U R N M E N T.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th March curr. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

I. The Lands and Estate of DRUMPELLIER, LANGLOAN, COATS, BLAIRS, and COALDYKE, consisting of 600 English acres or thereabouts, lying in the parish of Old Monkland, and county of Lanark, seven miles eastward of Glasgow, on a turnpike road always kept in good repair; to be exposed at 10,500 l. Sterling.

This estate holds of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county. It is all inclosed and subdivided, and above 100 acres is planted with thriving trees of different kinds, prettily divided with serpentine walks and beech hedges.

There is an excellent modern mansion-house on this estate, of 13 rooms, a good kitchen, large stables and offices almost new, and every other accommodation for a gentleman's family. The house is pleasantly-situated, commanding an extensive prospect; and the policies and gardens around it are elegantly laid out, and well kept.

The whole grounds abound with thick seams of coal lying near the surface, easily wrought, and cheaply conveyed towards Glasgow by the Monkland Canal, which traverses the estate. Two coal-works are opened, and now carrying on with great success, and two more are ready for working; so the coal must soon yield a great annual profit to the proprietor. There is also a fine freestone quarry in the estate.

II. The Lands of HOLE, consisting of about 44 English acres, or thereabouts, with a superiority over lands yielding 4 l. Sterling of yearly rent-due, lying also in the said parish of Old Monkland, four miles eastward from Glasgow on the said turnpike road; to be exposed at 750 l. Sterling.

The Monkland Canal also traverses these lands, and they likewise abound with seams of coal.

For further particulars apply to Robert Trotter writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will shew the title-deeds, the conditions of sale, and a plan or survey of the estate; or to Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, who will shew copies of the inventory of the progress, and of the conditions of sale, and also the lands themselves, to those intending to purchase.

EDINBURGH : Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows, viz. 46 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.

To be LET, for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to immediately,

THE MANSION HOUSE and Offices of PITCAIRLY

lying in the parish of Newburgh, and county of Fife, with about 140 acres of inclosed land lying round the house.

The House is large and commodious, and fit to accommodate any family, and the land is in excellent order.

The dining-room, drawing-room, and some bed-rooms are furnished; and the lessee will likewise have the benefit of the carriage coals and kain, payable by the tenants of the estate.

The garden is set to a gardener, who will furnish every thing which may be wanted, on reasonable terms.

ALSO, to be LET, for a term of 19 years, The extensive farm of EASTER COLSEY, lying in the parish of Abernethy, within two miles of the town of Newburgh, and county of Fife.

For particulars apply to James Thomson clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr William Marshall jun. Auchtermuchty, by Falkland.

Country-House and Coal to Let.

To be LET, for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of MONKTOUN, with the Offices and Pigeon-house, and three small inclosures adjoining thereto, lying in the parish of Inveresk, and about mid-way betwixt Dalkeith and Musselburgh.

The house consists of a genteel dining-room, drawing-room, and eight excellent bed-chambers, all in thorough repair, besides kitchen, cellar, and servants' apartments. The premises lie about six English miles from Edinburgh, and within little more than a mile of Musselburgh and Dalkeith; are situated in a most pleasant country and good neighbourhood.

There is also to be Let, The several SEAMS of COAL under the lands of Cairney, part of the estate of Monktoun. The coal is of a remarkable good quality, but has not been lately wrought, owing to tackmen having foundry other going-coal-works in the neighbourhood.

For further particulars apply to James Colquhoun of Luff, Esq; one of the principal clerks of Session, or Robert Renton writer in Edinburgh.

N. B. The house may be seen every Wednesday betwixt twelve and two.

FARM TO LET.

To be LET, by public roup, at Boghall, upon Saturday the 7th of April next, betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock forenoon,

THE FARM of SPITTAL, lying in the parish of Pennywick,

and county of Edinburgh, as presently possessed by Robert Atkin, for such number of years as can be agreed on.

Offers in writing for this farm may be addressed to Andrew Stewart jun. writer to the signet, betwixt the 26th of April next, when the highest will be accepted, and the others concealed.

FARM TO LET.

To be LET, by public roup, at Boghall, upon Saturday the 7th of April next, betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock forenoon,

THE FARM of HARTSIDE, lying in the parish of Channellkirk,

and shire of Berwick, containing near 1700 acres

Scots, which keeps about sixty score of sheep. Above fifty acres of the best land has been lately inclosed with stone dikes, and divided into four inclosures; and there is a great extent of ground capable of being improved, which may be easily done, as it is within five or six miles of limekilns. If not let in one farm, it will be divided and let in two farms, viz. Upper and Nether Hartside. The division to be, from the foot of Hazleburn to the head of it, and from that in a line to the Lamblayer at the top of the hill; and then in a line west from said Layer to the Clints March, including the whole of Longcleugh; the west of said line to belong to Upper Hartside, and the other side to Under Hartside.

If any person chuses to make a private bargain before the roup, for the whole, or part, they may give in their proposals to John Hay younger of Hopes, factor to the Marquis of Tweedale, near Haddington.

FARM in the County of Angus to LET.

To be SET, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THE FARM of THE MAINS OF BALLACHEE,

of about two hundred Scots acres, all completely dressed, inclosed and tenanted.

There is a genteel and commodious dwelling-house, garden, and well-kept pigeon-house, with a complete court of staled farm houses, all lately built; and the farm is distant about two miles from Montrose, and the same from Brechin, considerable market-towns.

For further particulars apply to Robert Kennedy of Daljarroch, Esq; at Maybole; or to Andrew Blane writer to the signet, either of whom will treat with any person inclining to make a private bargain.

WELLHOUSE BLEACHFIELD.

MUNGO BUCHAN is now laying down cloth, and bleaches after the most approved Dutch method, whereby the quality of the cloth is kept up, no rubbing cloths nor machinery being used.

Cloth may be given in at Edinburgh, to James Murray merchant, back of the Guard; to James Blair merchant, Trongate, Glasgow; to Alexander Hay, Hamilton; to Andrew Dick merchant, Paisley; to William Lang merchant, Greenock; and at the Bleachfield.

Linen 1800 and above, at 5 d. per yard. All below according to the quality of the cloth. Cambricks and Long Lawns at 3 d. Diaper, Damask, and Tweels at 4 d. and 4 d. halfpenny; and so in proportion to other broads.

Lawn bordered handkerchiefs dressed and finished at 18 d. per dozen. Netted ditto, at 16 d. Mullin ditto at 14 d. Lawns at 1 d. 3 farthings per yard. Eleven-eighths ditto, at 3 d. Nine-eighths ditto at 2 d. halfpenny. Seven-eighths Gauze and Nets at 14 d. the ten yards. Stockings according to the quality of the thread.

The owner's name to be distinctly marked with linen thread a full inch from the end upon the one end, and the number of yards on the other.

N. B. As Mungo Buchan carried on the bleaching for Mr Miller these three years past, former customers may rely on the same attention being given them.

No piece of Linen more than 50 yards in length.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April 1781, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

SUNDRY DWELLING-HOUSES lying in Cowan's Close, south side of the Cowgate, opposite to the foot of Farrester's Wynd, Edinburgh, jointly, or in the following lots, viz.

I. That TENEMENT of Land lying on the west side of the said close, consisting of three storeys, possessed by Mrs Davidson, Mr Ellou, and Mr Dryburgh, at the yearly rent of 8 l. 10 s. Sterling.

II. That TENEMENT of land lying on the east side of the said close, consisting of three storeys, possessed by Mrs Findlay, Mr Grieve, Mr Orrock, and Mr Macnear, at the yearly rent of 8 l. 12 s. Sterling.

The progres of wrts and articles of roup are to be seen in the bands of William Young writer, Writer's Court, Edinburgh.

B Y A D J O U R N M E N T.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of David Methven vintner in Cupar Fife, upon Thursday the 5th April next, at 12 o'clock precisely,

These parts of the lands of LUTHRIE which belonged to William Boyd, lying in the parish of Creech and Shire of Fife, consisting of a tenement of houses, or firey trading, with malt barn, kiln and coble, offices and yards adjacent; and a new built dwelling house, consisting of two floors and garrets; together with 25 acres of land all inclosed.

The progres of wrts and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of Mr Robert Stark writer in Cupar Fife.

N. B. These subjects are now Let at 25 l. Sterling, the tenant paying all public burdens over and above, and they are to be exposed to sale at 450 l. Sterling.

B Y A D J O U R N M E N T.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April 1781, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of FAIRNALIE, and Lands of BUCKHOLM, WILLIAM LAW, and LADHOPMUIR, lying in the parishes of Gallahills and Melrose, and shires of Selkirk and Roxburgh respectively.

The estate pays in whole of free yearly rent 558 l. 16 s. 1 d., and holds all of the Crown, except the lands of Williamlaw and Ladhopmuir, which hold of the Duke of Buccleugh. The proprietor has right to his tacks.

There is a good commodious house on Fairnalie. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tweed, near the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Selkirk, and there is a great deal of fine thriving wood upon the estate.

If this estate does not sell in roup, the lands of Buckholm, Williamlaw, and Ladhopmuir, paying of yearly rent, after all deductions, 318 l. 10 s. 2 d. Sterling, will be exposed separately.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the upst prices are to be lowered.

For farther particulars, enquire at Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, or Samuel Mitchelson clerk to the signet, Carrubbers Close, who will shew the progres of wrts, and the rental, with the conditions of sale.

S A L E I N A Y R S H I R E.

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